THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

SPEECH OF

Hon. John A. Dix, of New York. IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 26, 1848, On the Bill reported from the Committee on Military her ambassadors, in order to use the language of her diplo-Military Force.

[Concluded.]

Lord George Bentick, and sanctioned by Lord Palmerston, though I believe it not perfectly clear that Much less has any unkind feeling dictated my reference the American continent. they can be maintained to the full extent, by an appeal to France. Our relations with her have usually been of to any well established principles of international the most friendly character. From the foundation of our law. You know, sir, that we have sometimes found Government there has existed, on our side, a strong feel-British statesmen, even those holding places nearest ing of sympathy in her prosperities and her misfortunes, to the throne, at fault, both in respect to matters of which no temporary interruption of our friendship has been principle and matters of fact, though it is certainly able to eradicate. There is reason for this feeling; it but justice to concede to them the possession of more would not have been creditable to us as a people if it had enlarged views of policy, combined with greater prac- proved a transient sentiment. She stood forth at a critical waging among neighboring States are between us and Mexi- er claims than myself to public confidence. But I have not tical talent and tact, than is often to be found in the period in our contest for independence, and rendered us councils of European sovereigns. I pass over also the most essential service by her co-operation and aid. The an offensive allusion to the failure of two or three of swords of Washington and Lafayette were unsheathed on the States of this Union to pay their debts, "as a the same battle-fields. Our waters and our plains have stain upon the national character," (I use his own been crimsoned with the generous blood of France. The language,) when it is well known that the suspension names of Rochambeau, De Grasse, and D'Estaing are of payment was temporary, and from overruling necessity; that in most instances resumption has taken children as names to be remembered for the gallant deeds of apart. place; and that, in all, the most earnest efforts have those who bore them. It is not surprising, under such cirbeen made to resume the discharge of their obliga- cumstances, that in the survey of the European system, tions. This imputation was cast upon us at the mo- we should have been accustomed to regard France as the ment when our people, with one heart, were sending power most likely, in the progress of events, to become abroad their agricultural surplus to feed the famished the rival of England on the ocean as she has been on the population of Ireland, not merely in the way of com- land; and with a large portion of our people, if the wish ship-loads, public and private. And so far as the the thought." For this reason, the declaration of M. commercial portion is concerned. I believe our mer- Gui ot was considered, independently of all views of right, specie, to send abroad to meet their own pecuniary ing totally inconsistent with the ancient friendship by obligations, while for a time at least they were una- which the two countries have been united. I have never of uniting her to us in bonds of friendship by an exercise of to the point where the northern boundary of Oregon touches ble to draw on their debtors in England for the pro- believed it to be in accordance with the sentiments of magnanimity and forbearance in the final adjustment of our the Pacific, we are in contact with Butish colonists, having, ceeds of the breadstuffs by which her subjects had been the French people. And so strong has been my relifed. But I pass by all this, and come to the important fact that Mexico was among the indebted foreign States enumerated in a report, on which the motion of Lord George Bentick was founded. What is the extent of her indebtedness I do not know, but I Catifornia was mortgaged to the creditors for a por- beneficial friendship. I speak of them historically, as they ment in government, in the arts, and in civilization under all cial and political character, and what their means of annoy-

fusion, it is not to be supposed that these great inter- negotiations.

danger of foreign interposition, I have not relied up- acquisition of territory. In this respect, I concur soil. Was dissolves the political and commercial relations Settlements will be formed within the unoccupied and sparseon the ephemeral opinion of the day, or on opinions in what the Senator from South Carolina has said, of independent States, so far as they rest upon voluntary ly-peopled territory of Mexico. Uncongenial habits and expressed in public journals abroad, however inti- and for nearly the same reasons. I am opposed to all agreement. It is only by a treaty of peace that they can be tastes, differences of political opinion and principle, and mately those journals may be supposed to be connected such schemes, because they would be inconsistent with revived, or new relations be substituted for the old. numberless other elements of diversity will lead to a separawith governments, as the organs of the views which the avowed objects of the war; because they would it is deemed advisable to throw out from time to time be need in it is deemed advisable to throw out, from time to time, be incompatible with justice and sound policy; and bent on me to state in what manner I think it can best be subjection to a system, which neither yields them protection for the public consideration or guidance. I have re- because, if successful, they would be utterly subver- maintained. And here I must say, I think the estimates of nor offers any incentive to their proper development and sorted to no irresponsible sources. I have presented sive of the fundamental principle of our political sys- the eff ctive force in the field have been greatly overstated. growth, They will form independent States on the basis of opinions and declarations proclaimed with more or tem, resting as it does on a voluntary association of I propose no specific plan for adoption. I leave all practical constitutions identical in all their leading features with our BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VEGETAless of official sanction, and for the most part, with free and independent States. I have been uniformly the highest-I mean the declarations of ministers, in favor of the most energetic measures in the prose- ble. I think we should find it most advantageous to remain be reunited to Mexico. The operation of the great causes, speaking for their governments to the popular body, cution of the war, because I believed them most much as we are, excepting to occupy such ports on the Pa- to which I have aliuded, must, at no distant day, detach the and as the responsible representatives of sovereigns. likely to bring it to a close. In carrying our arms to close as our fleet may reduce and maintain as commercial whole of northern Mexico from the southern portion of that holding in their own hands the authority to enforce, the enemy's capital and occupying his territory. I can avenues to the interior. It may, however, become necessa- republic. It is for the very reason that she is incapable of or to attempt to enforce, what they proclaim. How see nothing inconsistent with the principles of justice far these declarations, taken in connection with the or the usages of civilized States. In the prosecution cultural districts near the city of Mexico, to command sup- that I desire to see the inevitable political change which is acts referred to, should influence our conduct, is a of a war undertaken to procure a redress of injuries, plies for the army. I should consider an army of twenty-nive to be wrought in the condition of her northern departments, question on which we may not all agree. But it ap- the territories or property of an enemy may be siezed thousand well-disciplined, effective men, the smallest num- brought about without any improper interference on our part pears to me that it would be a great error in states- for the express purpose of compelling him to do jus- ber adequate to the purpose of maintaining positions, keep- I do not speak of our military movements. I refer to the manship to treat them as wholly unworthy of our tice. More may be taken than would constitute a consideration. Jealousy of our increasing power, fair indemnity for actual injuries, provided it be done but in order to keep up such a force, we should require a silent, but more powerful than the arm of force. For the commercial ravalry, political interests, all combine to with the intention of at least forty thousand men, with reason that she is defenceless, if for no other, I should be opgive them importance. It is the province of a wise shall consent to make peace on reasonable terms. It full thirty thousand under pay. Without the general staff, posed to all schemes of conquest. Acquisit in by force is forecast to provide, as far as possible, that these ad- is in this spirit, and with this intention, that my co- the twenty-five regiments of regulars now in service, and the the vice of arbitrary governments. I desire never to see it verse influences shall find no theatre for their exeroperation has been given to the vigorous prosecution the remotest recesses of the system by

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The vigorous proposed by the vigorous proposed by the vigorous proposed by the vigorous proposed by the vigorous proposed by the vigor cise. To abandon Mexico would, it seems to me, of the war. We have a right to insist on a fair bounthe field, a portion of the war into as were as the permanent on their ready absorption into the blood, thereby infusing a new suptheir ready absorption into the blood, thereby infusing a new supthe field, a portion of the war, when the latter shall be raised and brought into as were as the permanent on their ready absorption into the blood, thereby infusing a new supthe field, a portion of the war, when the latter shall be raised and brought into as were as the permanent on the field, a portion of the war, when the field, a portion of the war, when the latter shall be raised and brought into as were as the permanent of the field, a portion of the war, when the latter shall be raised and brought into as were as the permanent of the field, a portion of the war, when the latter shall be raised and brought into as were as the permanent of the field, a portion of the war. This valuable medicine earn be obtained of the field. throw wide open all the avenues for their admittance dary; we may exact indemnity for injuries; we may shall be found prudent to do so. Many of the regiments are this continent can only be arrested at all, by -one power for commercial monopoly, and the other demand indemnification for the expenses of the war, greatly reduced in numbers, and, as I understand, are anx- substituting was for the arts of peace. Leave it to itself, south, ensures sales of at least for political control-and perhaps impose on us the if we please. But here all right ceases; and if, lous to return home. I doubt now whether there are more and no hing can prevent the progress of our population

a proper vigilance might have prevented. early peace. I sincerely hope so. In this case, we hands that Mexico is incapable of indemnifying us in ceed twenty-four thousand.] Some of the returns, on which maintain themselves, organizing independent societies and must withdraw from Mexico; and it may perhaps be money. But she may do so by ceding to us territory the Adjutant General's report is founded, are of as early a governing themselves by constitutions and taws analogous to our soon seiling agents, and hosts of attentive correspondents in said that the dangers I have referred to as likely to which is useless to her, which she has not the ability result from our absence at the present moment may to defend, and which may be useful to us. I have al- Scott, statements of the number of his troops were published extending to the same broad limits the area of our jurisdicpossibly be realized. These dangers, whatever they ways been in favor of acquiring territory on just terms. here. They were founded on the returns in the Adjutant tion. It was the progress and the triumph of great princimay be, we must incur whenever she shall tender us a The acquisition of California has always appeared to General's office-and in his official report of the battles be- pies of political right, to which his philosophical mind inpeace, which we ought to accept. But there is a wide me very desirable, on account of its ports on the Pa- fore the city of Mexico, General Scott complained that his stinctively turned as to the legitimate aim and boundary of 2,000 do of weak stomach and loss of appetitely difference between retiring as beligerents and enemies without a treaty, and as friends under an amicathe proposition has come before us. I believe on the mies without a treaty, and as friends under an amica- the proposition has come before us. I believe, on the army had been "disgusted" by the exaggeration. The re- gress. It looks to the extension of our Constitution and ble arrangement, with solemn obligations on both first occasion, I was in a minority of ten or eleven. turns of the army new should, in like manner, be subjected laws over regions which were formerly considered beyond sides to keep the peace. In the former case, proba- My opinion is unchanged. Indeed, it is confirmed by to great deductions in order to obtain the real effective force, our reach as integral portions of the same system of governbly one of the first acts of Mexico would be to reas- the fact, that California has, by our military opera- If the ten regiments proposed by the bill are authorized, ment. Modern improvements have given great a rength to semble her army, and her government might fall un- tions, become forever detached from Mexico. If it der the control of her military leaders. In the latter, were to be abandoned by us, its forty thousand inhab. der the control of her military leaders. In the latter, were to be abandoned by us, its forty thousand inhabamicable relations being restored, and military forces itants would undoubtedly establish an independent the mean time the army will become constantly diminished. Michigan, or the Mississippi, in eight or nine days—a period estimate, and that our medicine is rapidly taking the place of the being unnecessary, at least to act against us, the government for themselves, and they would maintain by the casualties of service. For these reasons, and for of time less than that which was required to travel from peace party would have better hopes of maintaining it if undisturbed by foreign interference. I take the those given -- some days since by my hon- Boston to Philadelphia, when the Congress of the American themselves, of preventing the army, which is now regarded as responsible for the national disasters, from earnest desire to fulfil all the obligations it devolves garded as responsible for the national disasters, from earnest desire to fulfil all the obligations it devolves from the commencement of the war: to place at the control embrace all territory we may justly call our own, seems no from the commencement of the war: to place at the control embrace all territory we may justly call our own, seems no gaining the ascendancy, and also of excluding influ- on us in a spirit of justice towards Mexico and to- of the Executive the men and means deemed necessary to longer to be considered a questionable policy. If other disences from abroad, which would be hostile to her in- wards the people of California. terests and fatal to the common tranquility of both I concur also in what the honorable Senator from South

tain, I have been actuated by no feeling of unkindness or cumstances, more than myself. Independently of the evils hostility to either. Rapid and wide-spread as has been the which it always brings in its train, there are considerations progress of the latter, we have never sought to interfere connected with our political organization and the nature of with it. She holds one-third of the North American continent. She has established her dominion in the Bermu- making in free government may depend, in some degree, on das, the West Indies, and in Guiana, on the South Ameri- a steady maintenance of the spuit of peace, in which our can continent. She holds Belize, on the bay of Yucatan, political system had its origin, and in which it has thus far in North America, with a district of about fourteen thou- been administered. Great as is our capacity for war, our sand square miles, if we may trust her own geographical whole scheme of government is averse to it. The greatest delineations. We see her in the occupation of territories possible economy in expenditure; the least possible pationin every quarter of the globe, vastly, inordinately extended, exactions from the people, consistent with our absolute and still ever extending herself. It is not easy to keep wants; the absence of all demands on the public treasury, pace with her encroachments. A few years ago the Indus which call for unusual contributions of revenue or promote passed it. She has overrun Affghanistan and Beeloochis- all exigencies which devolve on the legislative and executhe former. She stands at the gates of Persia. She has discussed the policy of passing Persia, and making the filled. Sir, none of these conditions belong to a state of war. Tigris her western boundary in Asia. One stride more Extravagant disbursements; extraordinary contributions of would place her upon the shores of the Mediterranean; revenue, present or prespective-present, in augmented burand her armies would no longer find their way to India by dens of taxation, prospective, in the shape of loans and anthe circumnavigation of Africa. Indeed, she has now, for ticipations of income, leading ultimately to taxation; extraall government purposes of communication, except the ordinary powers summarily, and sometimes arbitrarily exertransportation of troops and municious of war, a direct in- cised ;-these are the inseparable companions of war; and tercourse with the east. Her steamers of the largest class they are initial to the very genius of our social system. run from England to Alexandria; from Alexandria there war with Mexico peculiary unfortunate, and which justify Ceylon to Chins. She is not merely conquering her way ernments around us, founded upon antagonist principles, and long be wanting to extend her dominion there ! Though tent, an organization which had previously been deemed apone of the efficient principles of her gigantic efforts and movements. No island, however remote, no rock, however the barren, on which the cross of St. George has once been er barren, on which the cross of St. George has once been and so the gigantic efforts and movements. No island, however remote, no rock, however the barren, on which the cross of St. George has once been and so the gigantic efforts and for the prevailing customs and feelings of the people. To avoid this fatal error, everything depends on the discretion and wisdom of the directing authority.

To avoid this fatal error, everything depends on the discretion and wisdom of the directing authority.

It may be, that all teasonable expectations will be disaptive. unfurled, is ever willingly relinquished, no matter how an exemption from the evil passions which have embroiled

expensive or inconvenient it may be to maintain it. She may be said literally to encircle the globe by an unbroken chain of dependencies. Nor is it by peaceful means that she is thus extending herself. She propogates commerce, as Mahammedanism propagated religion, by fire and sword. If she negotiates, it is with fleets and armies at the side of Affairs to raise, for a limited time, an additional macy, "to give force to their representations." She is essentially and eminently a military power, unequalled on the sea and unsurpassed on the land. Happily, the civili-I pass over the doctrines put forth in the speech of zation, which distinguishes her at home, goes with her and obliterates some of the bloody traces of her march to un-

identified with our struggles for freedom. They have bemercial exchange, but in the form of donations, in has not been "parent," it has, at least, been companion "to chants have for months been draining our banks of as peculiarly ungracious, and as a demonstration of feelhave thought it not unlikely that an interposition in our pal sea-ports, begins to be felt. The abolition of transit du- Eastern hemisphere, if not adverse, certainly not decidedly affairs, so completely at variance with amicable relations,

more decisive interposition at home against its authors. I repeat, I have spoken in no spirit of unkindness either understand about seventy millions of dollars-and I towards Great Britain or France. I desire nothing but grown rich-a system of mal-administration not even equalbelieve it was but recently that the public domain in friendship with them-close, cordial, constant, mutually led by that which exists in old Spain. The higher improve- What races are to border on us here, what is to be their sotion of this amount, though the hen is now said to be exist and exhibit themselves to the eyes of the civilized

facts before them-with this public and official asser- ces of retiring from Mexico, a large portion of which is nations. It is the dictate of wisdom and of duty to subtion of a principle, which, according to Lord Pal- affect our political relations with her, and possibly where they would have otherwise been hopelessly excluded. nearly unpopulated. The geographical area of Mexico is mit ourselves to the operation of the great causes which merston, the British Government has only abstained with other States. I now turn, for a single moment Thus, the very passions which seemed fitted only to desolate about 1,500,000 square miles, and her population about 7,000, are at work, and which will work on in spite of us, in from practically enforcing through mere considera- only, to a different class of considerations-1 mean tions of policy-whether, if our forces were with- considerations arising out of our claims to indemnity the contest in which we are engaged with a neighboring containing more than 1,000,000 square miles, has about 650,- In advocating a continued occupation of the cities and drawn from Mexico, and that country should become for injuries. Although the war was not commenced power, deplorable as we all consider it, may be an instru- 000 inhabitants—about two inhabitants to three square miles. a prey to the anarchy and confusion which has reign- to secure it, this is one of the avowed objects for ment of social and political amelioration to our adversary. The southern portion, with less than 500,000 square miles, ed there so long, and which, if renewed, would in all which it has been prosecuted. Shall we abandon the probability become universal and hopeless-whether, I position we have taken, and leave this object unacsay, there would not be a temptation too strong to be complished ! Shall we not rather retain what we in which the illustrations of that distinguished Senator are New Mexico, must there, as everywhere else, give way beresisted to reduce the principle thus proclaimed to have acquired, until our just claims are satisfied ! always conceived. Mexico is, indeed, prostrate-almost fore the advancing wave of civilization, either to be overpractice ! whether some portion of the Mexican ter- To do otherwise would be to have incurred an enor- politically manimate, if you please-under the oppressions whelmed by it, or to be driven upon perpetually contracting ritory might not be occupied as a guarantee for the mous expenditure of treasure and blood to no purpose which have been heaped upon her, year after year, by un- areas, where, from a diminution of their accustomed sources payment of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of another principle be violated which waste convented another principle be violated which waste convented and the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects. But I should be sorry to believe it would open a field of domestic growth and the means of the debt due to British subjects, and thus —to have prosecuted the war till we had the means of the debt due to British subjects. But I should be sorry to believe it would open a field of domestic growth and the means of the power of resuscitation, even by human means. I of an invincible law is the power of th another principle be violated, which we are committed indemnifying ourselves in our own hands, and then do not expect, as our contact with her becomes more intito maintain ? I do not mean to say that this consid- voluntarily to relinquish them. Such a course seems to mate, to see her, like the dead body touched by the bones of it, if we would. It is the behest of Providence that idleeration, if it stood alone, should absolutely control our me utter irreconcilable either with justice to ourselves the prophet, spring, at a single bound, to life and strength, ness, and ignorance, and barbarism, shall give place to indusconduct. But as auxiliary to the graver considera- or with sound policy. If I am not mistaken in the fire from the despote sway of her military rulers, and mixed races, which possess Mexico, are not likely, either us; and tions to which I have referred, it appears to me that it views I have expressed, it would be an abandonment rising, by sure degrees, to the national importance I wish her from moral or physical energy, to become formidable rivals 31. Bec may properly be allowed some weight-enough, sir, of indemnity without getting rid of the war, on which to passes -order and tranquility first, next social improve- or enemies. The bold and courageous enterprize which overperhaps, to turn the scale, if it were already balanced we must now rely to procure it. These considers - ment and stable government, and at last an honorable rank run and conquered Mexico, appears not to have descended to -though, I think, there is sufficient without it to in- tions do not apply to the policy suggested by the hon- among the nations of the earth. I contemplate no direct in- the present possessors of the soil. Either from the influence cline us decisively to the side of continued occupation. orable Senator from South Carolina. He proposes to terference with her government -no permanent system of of climate or the admixture of races -- the fusion of castes, Besides, British subjects have other extensive pe- take indemnity into our own hands by occupying a protection to be exercised over it—no alliance with her be- to use the technical phrase—the conquerors have, in turn, cuniary interests in Mexico; they have large com- portion of northern or central Mexico, and holding it peace. But I do contemplate a treaty, stipulating for com- a great degree, subdued; and it has given place, with many mercial establishments and heavy investsments of without a treaty. My remarks are only applicable to mercial arrangements, for protection and security to our own other noble traits of the Spanish character, to a peculiarity capital in the mining districts. If the policy of withdrawing from Mexico altogether citizens in their future intercourse with her, and no with- which seems to have marked the race in that country, under and stable peace. Unpromising as the condition of things fairs of that country should fall into inextricable con- and leaving the adjustment of differences to tuture diawal of our forces without it, at least until all chance of whatever combinations it is found - a proneness to civil dis-

subject, that I have been uniformly opposed, and that provocations such a condition of our relations would almost the operation of moral and physical laws, which are beyond Mr. President, in what I have said in respect to the I am still opposed, to all schemes of conquest for the be expected, for years to come, to plant his foot on Mexican own territory, portions will cross our southern boundary. difficult and dangerous task of removing evils which where this is conceded, we have more on our hands, a proper vigilance might have prevented.

than twenty-five thousand effective men in all Mexico, across the continent. Mr. Jefferson, with his prophecie forest though the rolls show over forty thousand. [General Cass, cast, foretold this result forty years ago. He prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted, to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted, to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted, to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted, to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted, to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to manufacture of the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to make the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to make the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to make the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to make the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to the prophecied the improvements in machinery which we have adopted to the prophecied the improvements in the prophecied the improvements in the prophecied the improvements in the prophecied the improve we are bound, on every principle of law and good chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, here said, peaceful progress of our people to the Pacific. He loresaw It may be, Mr. President, that we shall have an conscience, to make restitution. It is admitted on all the Adjutant General was of opinion that they did not ex-

Carolina has said in relation to the influence of war on our In the references I have made to France and Great Bri- political institutions. No man can deplote it under any cirtan, though I believe she has temporarily withdrawn from tive departments of the government the exercise of extraor-

is a water communication with Cairo-some sixty miles; all the efforts we have made to bring it to an amicable terfrom Cairo it is but eight hours overland to Suez, at the mination. We are mutually engaged in carrying out on this head of the Red Sea; from Suez her steamers of the larg- continent the experiment of free government, which in all est class run to Aden, a military station of hers at the other ages has proved abortive. We are trying it under emimouth of the Red Sea, from Aden to Ceylon, and from nently auspicious circumstances. We have no strong Govback from Hindoostan. She has raised her standard be-wond it. She has entered on the confines of the Celestial Equite. She has gained a permanent footbold within it. Empire. She has gained a permanent foothold within it; free states of antiquity, and by force of which we have been and who that knows her, can believe that pretexts will enabled to carry out, on geographical areas of ind finite exit is for commerce mainly that she is thus adding to the plicable only to communities of limited population and number and extent of her dependencies, it is not for com- territory. It is natural, under these circumstances, that the existing usages, sometimes prejudices, even, must be respect- hand of labor. It, in the progress of our people westmerce alone. The love of power and extended empire is friends of free government, wherever they are to be found,

States. Regarding the success of our institutions as affecting more rational motives to give us peace. deeply the welfare of our race, and vindicating the compe- And now, sir, I submit whether this course had not better

for a restoration of peace.

ment of their great mission among the nations-the mainte- be drawn. nance of the principles of political liberty, and the cultiva- Mr. President I feel that I have already trespassed too tion of the arts of civilization and peace.

assent to the policy he proposes. I believe it calculated to public and private. ance on their right judgment and feeling, that I confess I salutary influence of our presence in her capital and princi- but controlled and moulded by political influences from the which ought to be held sacred, might be arrested by a pressed, and the internal abuses by which her rulers have tion, I appeal to honorable Senators to say, with these Thus far, I have considered the probable consequential formula of the foundation of an improved social order. Starting as the natural of the foundation of an improved social order. Starting as the natural of the foundation of an improved social order. I have considered the probable consequential order. Starting as the natural order of the foundation of an improved social order. Thus far, I have considered the probable consequential order or the foundation of an improved social order. Thus far, I have considered the probable consequential order or the foundation of an improved social order.

> ic language, that we are "tied to a corpse." It is a striking or thirteen inhabitants to one square mile. The aboriginal obtaining one shall prove hopeless. If we were to retire cord, and a suicidal waste of its own strength.

measures in the hands of those to whom they belong. I only own; and they will naturally seek to unite their fortunes to purpose to state what suggests itself to my mind, as advisa- ours. The fate of California is already sealed; it can never ty to occupy San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas for the protec- defending her possessions against the elements of disorder tion of the mining operations in those States, and the agri- within and the progress of better influences from without, ing open communications from the coast to the interior, and time when our difficulties with her shall be healed, and dispersing the evemy's troops if they shall be re-embodied; when she shall be left to the operation of pacine influencesdate as August last. It will be recollected that last sum- our own. It is true, ne believed the area of freedom might all parts of the country, our medicine cures, per month, not less mer, when there was great anxiety in relation to General be enlarged, advantageously to ourselves and others, without than 10,000 cases of Fever and Ague, one thousand of which have

bring it to an honorable termination. As hostilities are now suspended, the chief province of the found independent governments, and shall desire to unite army will be to maintain internal tranquility, support the themselves to us on terms mutually acceptable, it is a quescivil authorities in the execution of the laws, to free the tion which concerns only them and us, and in which no country from the robber and guerrilla bands by which it is stranger can be permitted to intrude. When the time comes the tonic pills will never forsake them. infested, and subserve the great purposes of government by for the settlement of any such questions, they will doubtless affording security to liberty, property, and life-a security be considered with all the solemnity which belongs to propothe Mexicans have not often fully enjoyed. The very exer- sitions involving the public welfare. To those with whom cise of these beneficent agencies will tend to disaim hostili- the decision belongs let us leave them, with the assurance hers, which have been scourges rather than protectors to safety.

alone necessary to make her happy and prosperous.

Great qualities are necessary in him who is charged with They have looked to no objects beyond the conversion of the execution of these delicare and responsible functions. uninhabited wilds into abodes of civilization and freedom. il affairs, of the country, of the people, and their character, accumulations of wealth they have brought were all exand, if possible, their language. Established institutions, tracted from the bosom of the earth by the unoffending ed. Some of the most disastrous reverses which have be- ward, they shall occupy territories not our own, but to be-It may be, that all reasonable expectations will be disap- human improvement? It is as much the interest of Eu-

the countries of the Old World, and involved them, century pointed; that the hostility of Mexico will prove unappeasa- | rope as it is of ours, that we should be permitted to folafter century, with brief intermissions, in wars of ambition ble; that she will prefer the political disorganization, which low undisturbed the path which, in the allotment of naand revenge. In asserting the superiority of our own form now exists, to an amicable arrangement with us. If so, cur- tional fortunes, we seem appointed to tread. Cur counened, if we shall be found no more exempt than those, which conviction shall be forced on us. But sir, let us not adopt are less popular, from strife and contention with neighboring such a conclusion hastily. Let us rely on the influence of

tency of mankind to self-government, I have always e-teem- be pursued for a while, if I am right in supposing the temp :ed it peculiarly unfortunate that any cause of alienation rary occupation of Mexico, under discreet officers, may lead should have existed of sufficient magnitude to induce the to a stable peace, rather than to withdraw our forces, and two principal republics of the western hemisphere to turn leave the adjustment of difficulties to the uncertain chance their arms against each other. The cause of liberal govern- of a restoration of a responsible government, to be terminament is injured, and far more deeply injured, than it has been ted at tast, perhaps, by the renewed arbitrament of arms. While the monarchies of Europe are at peace with each oth- ness of the opinions I have advanced, I certainly should er, and social improvement is advancing, on the continent at have more if they were not totally at variance with those least, with unparalleled rapidity, almost the only wars now of gentlemen possessing, from longer experience, much highco, and between some of the South American republics. I on this account thought proper to withhold them, knowing, desire, as much as any one can, to see these dissensions com- as we do, that, from the very contrariety and conflict of posed, and to see these republican States resume the fulfil- thought and conviction, valuable deductions may sometimes

long on the indulgence of the Senate: but I am unwilling It is for the very reason I have just stated, that I cannot new opinions: they have been expressed years ago, both in

prolong the war, not to terminate it; to keep alive the spirit | Sir, no one who has paid a moderate degree of attention to f animosity which divides us from Mexico, instead of re- the laws and elements of our increase, can doubt that our storing the friendly relations which ought to exist between population is destined to spread itself across the American us. I am in favor, then, of standing as we are. And, sir, if continent, filling up, with more or less completeness, according she shall refuse to make peace; if we must continue in the to attractions of soil and chimate, the space that intervenes occupation of her capital and three-fourths of her territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific occans. This eventual, it may be in the order of Providence that we shall, through and, perhaps, in the order of time, this not very distant exthis very necessity, become the instruments of her political tension of our settlements over a tract of country, with a and social regeneration. In the party conflicts which dis- diameter, as we go, westward, greatly disproportioned to its tract her, the means may be found of consolidating her gov- length, becomes a subject of the highest interest to us. On ernment on a republican basis, of healing her dissensions, and the whole extent of our northern flank, from New Bruswick ties, the reduction of the impost on foreign articles of neces- friendly to us. The strongest tie which can be relied on to sity and convenience, at d a freer commerce among the Mex- bind us to mutual offices of friend-hip and good neighborhood, icans States, may, if continued, strike a fatal blow at the is that of commerce; and this, as we know, is apt to run inanti-commercial system by which her people have been op- to rivalry, and sometimes becomes a fruitful source of aliena-

its forms, which distinguishes our own people, may, by force ance? Are our two frontiers, only seven parallels of latiof actual contact, be communicated to the Mexicans, and lay tude apart when we pass Texas, to be flanked by settlements political boundaries are enlarged, I should hold it to be agents of its advancement. Let us, then, hope and trust that the twenty-sixth parallel of lattitude as the dividing line, continent. The Senator from South Carolina, has said, in his emphat- has a population of nearly six and a half millions of souls, figure, Mr. President, and partakes strongly of the boldness races, which occupy and overrun a portion of California and youd what may be necessary to secure to us the objects of become the conquered. The ancient Castilian energy is, in

tricts, not now within the territories of the Union, shall

ty towards us with the thinking portion of the population. that the wisdom which has governed and guided us so long, experience which they derive from their patients and friends who will place our armies in a most favorable contrast with will still point out to us the path of liberty, tranquirity and use them. their own countrymen. I would, if possible have no more One position we have assumed, and I trust it will be bloodshed. I would make our armies the protectors, not the maintained with inflexible firmness-that no Power beenemies of the Mexican people, and render them subservient youd this continent can be permitted to interfere with our ed. Let doctors and the sick look to it, and hasten to procure a desks, and other improvements, and will be kept in repair by the Trusto the eradication of abuses and to the institution of a better progress, so long as there is on our part no violation of its supply of this wonderful Tonic : civil administration, under Mexican magistrates, abstaining own rights. I would resist, at the outset, as matter of from all interference with the frame of the government, and the gravest offence, all indications of such interference. To Dr. Bragg, St. Louis, Missouri; changing in its action only what, by universal consent, re- It the abstract right could be asserted on grounds of inwas the western boundary of her Indian empire. She has excessive disbursements; the exemption of the country from quites to be changed. If this course were to be adopted and ternational law, there has been nothing in the nature of steadily pursued, I should earnestly hope its effect would be, our extension, or the means by which it has been accomat no distant time, to make the capital, under our pro ection, the centre of an influence which would lead to the re-estabment of the federative system on a durable basis, and matton of our Government, for nearly three-quarters of a give to that distracted country the seitled order which is century, military power-brute force-has had no agency in the conquests we have achieved. We have overrun To abandon the city of Mexico would, I fear, put an end no provinces or countries abounding in wealth. Our capto all these prospects and hopes. That city is the political ital has witnessed no triumphal entries of returning aras well as the financial centre of the republic. It is there mies, bearing with them the spoils and trophies of congovernments have been instituted and deposed, armies levied, quest. Our shops have not been seen returning from subrevenue systems devised and carried into execution. So jugated districts, freighted with the tributes of an extendlong as we hold it and control the adjoining districts, I be- ed commerce. In the extension of our commercial interhere nothing but imprudence or mi-management can raise course, we have not, like our Anglo-Saxon mother, been up a formidable opposition to us. If we abandon it, all the seen howing down with the sword, with unrelenting and resources of the country, which it commands, will again be remorseless determination, every obstacle which opposed at the control of its rulers, to be employed against us in the itself to her progress. Our career thus far has been stainrenewal of active hostilities. Before it was captured, ener- ed by no such companionshiship with evil. Our congetic movements seemed to me our true policy. Now that quests have been the peaceable achievements of enterit is in our undisputed possession, our leading object should prize and industry—the one leading the way into the wilbe to introduce better commercial and financial systems, and prise and industry—the one leading the way into the willet them work out under our protection their legitimate re-

of government, the strength of the argument will be weak- comstances must dictate the course to be pursued when this try has long been a refuge for those who desire a larger liberty than they enjoy under their own rulers. It is an outlet for the political disaffection of the Old World-for social elements which might there have become sources of agitation, but which are here silently and tranquilly incorporated rato our system, ceasing to be principles of disturbance as they attain the greater freedom, which was the object of their separation from less congenial combinations in other quarters of the globe. Nav. more; it is into the vast reservoir of the western wilderness, by the dissension of the republics in the southern portion of I have thus stated with frankness the views I entertain in | teeming with fruitfulness and fertility, that Europe is conrespect to the future conduct of the war. Notwithstanding stantly pouring, under our protection, her human surplus-These are considerations which it were well for us al- the anxious consideration I have given to the subject, they see, unable to draw from her own bosom the elements of ways to keep in view-in peace, that we may not rush hast- may be erroneous. It is a question of great difficulty, on their support and reproduction. She is literally going ily into war; in war, that we may spare no honorable effort | which differences of opinion may well exist, and on which a along with us in our march to prosperity and power, to mistaken course of policy may lead to the most unpleasant share with us its triumplis and its fruits. Happily, this There is yet another consideration of a kindred character. consequences. Whatever faith I may entertain in the soundrangements of the sovereigns of the eastern hemisphere. Their armies may range, undisturbed by us, over the plains of Europe, Asia, and Africa, dethroning monarchs, partitioning kingdoms, and subverting republics, as interest er caprice may dictate. But political justice demands that in one quarter of the globe self-government, freedom, the arts of peace, shall be permitted to work out. unmolested, the great purposes of human civilization. In these views I concur with the Senator from South to close without a-king its attention for a very few moments adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico to impair, in Carolina. But here I am constrained to separate from him. to some considerations connected with our future growth and any degree, the moral of our example in the past. Our When we come to practical measures, our paths lie wide progress, and with the influence we must, in spite of our-

selves, exert over the destinies of Mexico. They are no bring about an amicable arrangement with her. I trust we shall persevere in the same course of conduct, whatever unwillingness she may exhibit to come to terms. Entertaining the opinions which I have expressed, I naturally feel a deep solicitude, as an American citizen, that our public conduct should comport with the dignity of the part we seem destined to perform in the great drama of in ernational politics. I desire to see our good name unsullied, and the character we have gained for moderation, justice, and scrupulousness in the discharge of our national obligations, maintained unimpaired. In these, let us be assured, our great strength consists; for it is these

which makes us strong in the opinion of mankind. In what I have said concerning the progress of our people over the unpopulated regions west of us, and in respect to our responsibilities as a nation, I trust I shall have incurred no imputation of inconsistency. On the | way. I consider the medicine invaluable. contrary, I trust I shall be considered consistent in all I have said. I regard our extension, as I have endeavoted to foreshadow it, to be the inevitable result of causes, the operation of which it is not in our power to arrest. At the same time, I hold it to be our sacred duty to see that it is not encouraged or promoted by improper means. While I should consider it the part of weakness to shrink the foundation of an improved social order. Startling as the having no common bond of union with ours? Our whole reflection is, it is nevertheless true, that civilization, and southern line is conformable to accelerate it. FITS OF 27 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS CURED BY THE USE human society, may, in the hands of Providence, become the 000 souls. The whole northern and central portion, taking carrying civilization and freedom across the American

territory we have acquired in Mexico, until she shall assent to reasonable terms of peace, I trust also that I shall be deemed consistent with myself. Deprecating war as the greatest of calamities, especially for us, I desire to see | whatever, and was cared by using Hart's Vegetable Extract. this war brought to a close at the earliest practicable day. I am in favor of whatever measures are most likely to accomplish this desirable end. I am opposed to an aban- I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case. donment of our position;

1. Because I believe it would open a field of domestic

31. Because I fear that we should only gain a temporary suspension of hostilities, to be renewed under great disadvantages to us, and with every prospect of a longer life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years and more sanguinary contest.

Mr. President, it is this last consideration which weighs most heavily upon my own mind. I hold it to be indispensable to the public welfare, under all its aspects, that | you one bundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this andwe should have, at the termination of this contest, a solid ness, tempered with prudence, will give us, not a mere now, all commerce between her and us would cease and be With such a territory and such a people on our southern bor- outward pacification with secret irritation rankling withests will be abandoned by Great Britain; and yet it is Having thus declared mysel, in favor of the occuextremely difficult to see by what interposition on her pation of Mexico until she shall consent to make not a boundary between peaceful neighbors; and unless the needs no powers of prophecy to foretent. Sir, I desire to leave no wound unhealed. And, sir, we should be satispart they could be secured without the danger of col- peace, I deem it proper to say, in connection with this tide of conquest should be poured back upon her under the speak plainly; why should we not, when we are discussing fied with nothing short of an accommodation of differences which will enable the country with confidence to lay | however, to state to our readers that Drs. Ivans & Hart of this cay, by aside its armor, and to resume the peaceful pursuits to which, by the inexorable law of our condition, we must | dreading disease, and also its remedy a remainent cure. We speak thus pas-

look for prosperity and salety. stand firm, holding ourselves ready at all times to make peace, and carrying into our negotiations for that purpose with our adversary, by an adjustment of our differences & flart, which was but a few weeks since, and now, says he, "I on terms of justice, in deration, and magnanimity.

BLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, The Great Popular Medicine

Of the day---Vast amount used per month---The numerous and Wonderful Cures it effects--- Its Magical Effect upon Bilious Fevers, and Fever and Ague---Great Excitement among the Doctors!

ME INDIAN QUEEN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS are valuable medicine in general use. It not only acts as a specific upon Bilious and Typhus Fevers, Chills and Fever, and Fever and Ague of the west and south, but in all diseases of debility, weak | new life by using this celebrated medicine, HART'S VEGETAALE. stomach, indigestion, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, and all power consists in their peculiar effect upon all the organs of the Prepared by Dr. S. chart, late Ivans & Hart, New York. system, and the rapid formation of new and rich blood, which they produce. In this hes the great secret of their success. They are vear intestimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Docply of vitality and nervous power into all the machinery of life. The extensive popularity they have acquired allover the west and G. Chapin, corner of Eighth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. A.

50,000 Boxes per Month,

ture them fast enough to supply the demand in thirteen western gaged in preparing the various concentrated extracts of which ey are composed. From the best information we can obtain from

5,300 do of weakness and general debility;

This must appear almost incredible, but the numerous letters from physicians, agents, and those who use the medicine, from all various sugar-coated counterfeits which are affoat, and the numerous tonic mixtures, made wholly of quonine, which are imposed upon the public by manufacturers who live, nobody knows where! Dr. Bragg's famous Sugar Coated Indian Queen Vegerable Fills are of two ainds-the Cathartic and Tonic. The Tonic pills are peculiarly adapted to the quick and permanent cure of Fever and Ague, torpor of the Liver, and general debility. It is in Feverand Ague, Chill Fever, &c., that they achieve their greatest triumphs It rarely requires over twelve hours; or more than half a box of the tonic pil's, to break the chi lls and effect a permanent cure- rashE Principal of the Franklin County Seminary having received which is rarely the case with the tonic mixtures of quinine, hawk and accepted an appointment as Professor to St. John's College

Who can wonder, then, that a medicine of such extensive popularity, and extraordinary virtues should cause Great excitement among the Doctors! The prejudices of physicians against their use are at last giving way to the play of reason, and the convictions of every-day Doctors are now almost every day sending orders from every part of the country for a supply of these pilis to use in their prac-

BEACH GROVE, TIPPAN Co., MISS, 1

Dear Sir-I have to inform you that I have used all our Tonic Pills, and therefore pray you to send me another supply immediately, as there is much fever and agne within the bounds of my practice, and I hardly know how to satisfy and cure my patients I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Pills in my practice through this country, not only in chills and tever, but in real typhoid fever and have met with such success from their use, that I now find recommend them for. Don't fail to forward ma a supply by mail, as quickly as possi

JAMES HODGES, M. D. 27-Por sale, wholesale and retail by S. J. WADE and TOM-LINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis; H. E. GREEN, Brownsburg; EDWARD P. DAY, Shelbyville; LUDLOW & KENE acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, when and DY, Marion; IRA BAYLEY, Freeport; H. PIERSON, Green where you may attend if you think proper. field : WM. SILVER, Pendicton ; WILLIS G. ATHERTON, Andersontown; J. HOCKET, Plainfield; J. W. WALTON, Bridgeport; W. J. UNGLES, Belleville. May 25th, 1847. epW&SW1yC27is

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

rer's office in Madison on the 15th instant. W. N. JACKSON, Secretary, Office M. & I. Railroad Co., Madison, Feb. 10, 1848. 82-3w

COPARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have entered into copartnership in the business of Pork Packing, and the manufac-

be entrusted to them. Feb. 7, 1848. 80-3w

ture of Lard Oil, and are prepared to comply with all orders that may

EDWIN HEDDERLY.

FITS!FITS!

THE ONLY REMEDY !- HART'S VEGETABLE EX-I RACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convolsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known that from time numeriorial, physicians have pronounced Folleptic fits incurable. It has builled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently times ands have suffered through a "unsertable existence, and at last vielded up their lives on the after of insuraly. Physictans of every age have pronounced this alsease incurate. The proprietors of the vegetable extract, however, feel no delicaes in prelaring that it can be cared. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians, and all others who are interested, to expurine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let if he exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that

Hart's Vegetable Extract. For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has had a fair

trial, has effected a permanent cure. Col. Denslow, of Yonkers, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has

been subjects to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the vegetable Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell county, Alabama, who is one of the best physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the vegetable extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his-Curtis G. Mayberry, Eso., formerly postmaster at Lime Mills, Craw-Mr. President, I trust there will be nothing in the final | fort co., Pa., now living in Eric co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sorely afflicted with fits, and he is now happy to state that he a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few

> It will Cure! The child of William C. Anderson, North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, aged 20 months, had fits constantly for eight weeks A consultation of physicians was called, who decided that the case was a hopeless one, and that the child must die. Whist the child was in this dangerous state, Mr. Anderson called at my office, which was in the month of February last, and obtained a bottle of the extract with the accompanying medicines, and administered it to the child, and the

nonths, has restored him to sound health, being entirely free from

result was a perfect restoration of health, which has continued to the The son of Robert McGee, corner of Suttivan and Prince streets, New York, was severely afflicted with epileptic fits. In this case also, the physicions held a consultation, and decided that they could do no more, and that nature must effect its own care, or the boy must die The vegetable extract was administered to him whitst in a fit, and I was to d by one of the attending physicians, as well as by Mr. McGee himself, that its effects were almost instantaneous. The fit was broken and the boy restored to health. Mr. McGee says, "I shall never again be without the medicine in my house if I can avoid it, for fear that some of the rest of my children may be attacked in the same

Testimony upon Testimony. In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the follow letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guiltord, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place.

GUILFORD, OHIO, August 17th, 1846. Brother laborer in the cause of Humanity : Dear Sir-it is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete tramph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epileusy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vi cinity, and it has been successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or the faculty are fully acquainted with the real ment of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely, W. L. MONROE, M. D. To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE. Read the following temarkable case of the son of William Secore, Esq. of Philadelphia, afflicted with epileptic fits 27 years and 6 months After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most emment physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country, in November last, without receiving any benefit Mr. Wm. Secore's letter to Drs. Ivans & Hart .- I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe, which I did. I first visited England, They examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last. I saw your advertisement in one of the ... so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone, he was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him, of

diseases; but thank Got, he is now enjoying good bealth.

Now, gentlemen, faith without works I don't believe in. To say that I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose. ther, and quate a different thing. The debt of gratuate I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

and 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of

WILLIAM SECORE. Yours, very respectfully, Opinions of the Press. EPILEPSY -This disease is considered by all to be the most dreadful that ever afflicted the human race, as its tendency is to insanity, madness and death. With such fearful results as these, who, among its unhappy subjects does not shirlder. The most skilled physicians of long and tedious rese ich, have discovered the primary cause of this freadful disease, and also its remedy—a remedy which in most cases itive, because we have within the last few weeks seen quite a number. My advice, then, (if I may presume to advise,) is, to of persons who have been cared by their remedy; one of which is a flicted with epilepsy in its worst form for nearly 24 years, and had from time to time employed the best medical talent to be found, and all to determination to cement a future good understanding no purpose, until he placed himself under the treatment of the living thank God, I feel that I am a well man. I also feel it my duty to pro-

claim it to the ends of the earth, that those summarly afflicted, may find We quote the language used by some that are now under treatment, and others who have been cured. One says, "I have suffered beyond m. powers of description, but now I repose in the prospect of soon being fully restored, as my health of late has much improved." Another who is an emment lawyer and well known in this city, says, "My son has been afflicted for years with epilepsy, but is now enjoying good health from the Vegetable Extract. Its fame, says he, should and ight to be sounded to the ends of the earth." Another says, "Language is entirely inadequate to express my gratitude to Messrs. Ivans & Hart for having been the means under the blessing of God, of restoring me to the enjoyment of good health after having been afflicted with miensy in its worst forms for a ore than 23 years, and my morning and evening o' lations of praise and thank sgiving shalt continue to as cend to that God who has afflicted, but to make me whole." We doubt not that the time is not far distant when thousands who are now frembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be restored to EXTRACT.- New York True Sun, N. Y. Sunday Times, N. Y. No-

Over Five Hundred Certificates have been received during the past This valuable medic ne can be obtained of the following agents-

G. Hodges & Co., Frankfort. Dr. L. Sanders, Lexington, W. S. Browne, Maysville. Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, between Third and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnatt, Ohio, Wholes de and retail agents, for the South and West, for the sale of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for The Cure of Epiepsy to whom all commutions in reference to Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract must be addressed DAVID CRAIGHEAD, Agent, Indianapolis; HENRY MAY-

NARD, Agent, Madison.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, guardian of the person and estate of Joseph F. Becs., minor heir of George F. Beck deceased, late of Marion county, will on the 26th day of Februury, A. D. 1848, proceed to sell at public sale, by the order of the Frohate Court of Marion county, the following described tract of land belonging to the estate of the said Joseph F. Beck, to-wit; part of outlot numbered 142 of the domation lands adjoining the original town plat of the town of Indianapolis, bounded as lollows: Commencing on the north east corner of said lot, running west sixty-eight feet four inches on Washington street, thence south one hundred and minetythree feet along a line formerly called Boatright's line, thence west therty six feet to said Boatright's line, thence south one hundred and Said sale will be held on said day between the hours of ten o'cloca, A. M. and four o'clock, P. M., in Indianapolis, on the above described premises, upon the following terms; One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in hand, and the re-

maining two thirds in twelve and eighteen months from the date of the sale, in equal payments; notes will be required for the two last payments, bearing interest from date, with sufficient freehold security, mode payable without any relief whatever from valuation or appraise-ADA a WRIGHT, Guardian. January 18, 1848.

TEACHER WANTED. ed about the country by ignorant pretenders. Those who take and Communit Classical Academy, the Trustees are desirons of procuring the services of a gentleman competent to take charge of the Institution. The Seminary is located in Brookville, Franklin county, efforts it has been raised above an ordinary district school; and out of all advanced beyond the mere elementary branches of an education; and it is the determination of the Trustees to preserve this feature of the Institution. No salary is given-the Teacher relying entirely on the patronage of the school for that. The terms of tuition are from three to five dollars per session of fourteen weeks, according to the studies pursued by the pupil. The building is now in complete repair, having Here is one all the way from the State of Mississippi, just receiv- been recently fitted up at considerable expense with single seats and tees. The present session will expire on the 8th of March, and the next will commence on the 10th day of April next. Application for the situation, accompanied by the necessary test montals, must be forwarded to the subscriber (post paid on or before the 25th of March Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Franklin Seminory.

In the Orphan's Court, Batter County. Pennsylvania.

BUTLER COUNTY, ss : In the matter of the estate of Daniel Memyself at a great loss to get along without them. I consider them Kissock, deceased-To David McKissock, an hear at law of Danrel McKessock, deceased, and all others incrested I tion is ned out of the Orghan's Court of Buder county. me directed, that an inquisition will be hold on the premises of the late Daniel McKissock, deceased, situate in North Butler T. wn burg ; JOHN W. VAUGHAN, Pittsborough ; CAVE J. CAR | said estate among the heirs at law of the said Daniel McKis ock. TER, Jamestown; B. SWEENEY, Roylton; DAVID WOOD | deceased, and their legal represe statives, it is exame can be divid-FORD, Thorntown; LANE & SION, Lebacon; PITZER & ed without prejudice to, or spoiling the whole; a d if the same WEL-H, Eagle Village; GRAFTON JOHNSON, Greenwood; | caunot be so paylitioned without prepare as annesal, then to MANWARING & ADAMS, Franklin; N. D. ROBINS, Edin- value and appraise the whole of said real estate according to the

> Sheriff's Office, Batter, Pa., January 17, 1848. 73-14-5 ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

GEO. W. REED, sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has a ken out letters of administration on the estate of John P. Ennis, late He should have prudence, self-control, a knowledge of civil affairs, of the country, of the people, and their character, and their character, and their character. them duly authenticated for settlem at The estate is supposed to JACOB B. FITLER, be solvent. Feb. 11, 1848. 82-3wis Administ, ator, with will annexed

> NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife, Nancy McConnell, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting here on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
> Feb. 10, 1848. 81-3w JOSEPH M'CONNELL. Feb. 10, 1848.